Would be a lute of light. A thousand dreamy melodies, Begot with pleasant pain, Like incantations float around The chambers of my brain.

But when I strive to utter one, It mocks my feeble art, And leaves me silent, with the thorns Of music in my heart.

RIGHARD-HENRY STODDARD.

Birds are singing round my window, Tunes the sweetest ever heard, And I hang my cage there daily, But I never catch a bird. So with thoughts my brain is peopled, And they sing there all day long;

In the little cage of Song. R. H. STODDARD.

WOMAN AND HOME The Dress Question Artistically Con-

But they will not fold their pinions

The days of what was miscalled æsthetic dressing have passed away for the present. At the private views of the Grosvenor, or of its younger rival, the New Gallery, people appear more or less in the same kind of garments as other folk-Philistines they would have been called a few years ago-and, though now and then one still comes upon the limp, trailing garments and the disproportionate puffs and humps of some lady. who believes herself to be dressed artistically, she is decidedly the exception, and no one admires her very much. There is a curious and deep seated affection in the female mindwhich has never yet been scientifically ex-

shawl and drag it after her about the nursery floor. She feels, no doubt, just the same su-preme satisfaction when she is grown to woman's estate and goes to court with three or four yards of silk or velvet train behind her. Nay, is not the court train but the acknowledgment of the dignity and happiness to be obtained from this curious amusement tion and glorification of the instinct of the

Another curiosity of dress is the wearing of humps. Æsthetic people, as they called they call themselves now, like them on their shoulders, and Philistines elsewhere.

To the uninitiated it is impossible to conname of artistic are never so well pleased as bottle at Geo. M. Wood's Drugstore. when they have hit on some costume which heightens or widens the shoulders out of all proportion to the rest of the figure and waist, Dress which is perfectly adapted to the needs of the wearer can be none of these things, nor can that which heaps ornament (if gigantic puffs can be considered orna-

month) in places where it runs counter to all

the lines of construction, be artistic.
Yet there surely is such a thing as artistic dressing, and it is a subject which is really worthy of a woman's attention and study. for every woman may be supposed to wish to look her best; to dress so as to bring out all her good points, and, as far as possible, con-ceal those which are defective in grace. So much, too, may be done by clever dressing; the arms may be apparently lengthened or shortened, made to look fuller or slighter, according as the rest of the figure may need it. Too sloping or too narrow shoulders may be raised or broadened, too high ones lowered by the cut and style of the bodice. Either height or width may be given to the figure by the material chosen, or by its arrangement. Stout people may be made to look comparatively slight, and very thinpeople may be given more generous propor-tions, not by pinching in the one case or padding in the other, but by the mere study of form and or proportions, and a careful attention to each individual. The fatal habit of choosing a dress because it is "new," or because some one else looks well in it, must, however, be got rid of before any

possibility of artistic dressing can come in. Then comes in the all important question of color, extremely difficult to theorize about, but much less difficult to settle satisfactorily in practice, because one can always try the effects practically. Here are whole possibilities of making the most of nature's gifts, and the least of her unkindness, which women do well to study. Art in dress comes in also nowhere more than in the use of draping, that it shall have a meaning, that it shall fall in natural folds, not artificial and impossible ones; and lastly, that it shall follow the lines of the figure, not conceal them, nor yet be prolonged until all grace is lost and it becomes mere trailing wisps of material hanging about just where they are least wanted. A woman who dresses artistically is never in the extreme of any fashion, her own individuality is always preserved, her own figure and complexion studied, and the result gen-erally is that it is impossible to say what makes her look so well dressed while every

What One Woman Did. . . "If my bushand had taken my advice," said a woman to the writer not long since, "he would have been a rich man. About twenty-five years ago he had quite a large sum of money to invest, and I wanted him to put it into land in the suburbs that was then coming on to the market and could be bought for a very low sum. I urged the investment, but was only pooh-phooed at, and told very loftily that women knew nothing about business; and that he had already made his plans for investing. Of course I said no more; what was there to say when I had virtually been bidden to hold my tongue? The investment was made and never amounted to anything. My husband didn't even get back as much as he put in, letting alone any profit. The land I wanted him to buy jumped right up in value, and sold at last at seventy-five cents a foot. I said nothing about his own investment, I never even referred to it, and you may be sure very little was said to me, but I knew all about it. Yet I took great delight in innocently quoting every rise in land in the vicinity of the place where I wanted him to buy. But the funny part of it is all this didn't convince him. He talked as lightly as ever about women's inability to do business, and at the same time kept on J. A. BEECHER.

making investments that didn't pay. I said nothing, but I managed my own little property myself, just as I thought best. It wasn't very much to begin with, but by careful investments and by watching the markets, so as to know when to buy and when to sell, I've got enough to be perfectly independent of circumstances if my husband were taken away and all his property lost And still women don't know anything about business. Don't they! I'll put my own ability against that of any man I know, I can't put my finger on one that would have managod better than I have done. And I haven't neglected my home or my family either. I've been a domestic woman and a business woman, although in the latter capacity I have been very quiet; but what I have done has told all the same. My husband doesn't know how successful I have been. He watches my proceedings with a patronizing sort of amusement, evidently thinking that he is a very indulgent man to let me do what I please with my own. Some day I'll astonish him though; see if I don't." With which terrible threat she nodded a good-by and left the house to go and look after a piece of property which she heard was to be sold at a bargain, - New York Star.

It is often helpful, especially in the busy. house cleaning time, to make a list of important things you mean to do or have done, as, for example, mending a broken chair, having a troublesome door planed, making a new rag bag, plastering a mouse hole, and various things of the sort, which will never be done if you do not make a list, and in all probability will if you do. Always scratch off the things which you have accomplished, and you will take great pride, if your list is a long one, in seeing it grow shorter and shorter, until all the troublesome, worrying little things are finally done.

If you are to en tertain, make a list of your dinner, tea or supper, as the case may be, and make it in season. If your guests are many, it may be well, sometimes, to make a list of guests, that you may plan to have congenial people together, for a great deal of the success of any gathering depends upon combination, not only of food, but of people

To these not accustomed to the use of lists, a first trial may seem too much trouble, but it has always been my experience that the system and order resulting from the habit save not only a great deal of time, but worry and mistakes as well. Have always blocks of paper on hand, and tear off the sheets as you use them. They are very inexpensive, ranging from two cents a block to five, according to size.-Ruth Robbins in Good Housekeep-

Small Feet in China. In a recent article on the empress dowager

of China, The London Spectator spoke of the empress as "a lady, probably with crippled feet." This was a misapprehension. The Mantchus, of which race comes the reigning dynasty of China, do not cripple the feet of their women; therefore, the ladies of the imperial family are not, and never have been, subject to this degrading and demoralizing practice. It is the Chinese proper, the subject and not the conquering race, who tor- January 1, 1889. ture and maim their women.

A half hour on the salt water is enough to burn a fair skinned person's face till it blis- U. S. Bonds (market value) ters. A liberal application of baby powder | Interest due and accrued will, in a degree, prevent this, or if that is not handy, cornstarch or flour will answer the same purpose. Bathe the sunburned parts in cream or buttermilk, which is more cooling and healing. Lemon juice is remedial in the case of tan.

The difficulty of overturning the pages of song music has been overcome by using pretty plained-for something which drags behind. little tassels of various colors, which are at | Surplus A little girl of 3 years old will make herself | tached to the edges of the sheets of music by perfectly happy if she can put on her mother's little slips of parchment, the inner surface of

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of dragging something after one—the realiza- Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A est accordingly. purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of themselves a while ago, or artistic people, as | the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will English Coach Harness ceive what artistic virtue is supposed to lie drive Malaria from the system and pre in exaggerations, which have the effect of vent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. destroying all the natural proportions, and For cure of Headache, Constipation and obliterating the beautiful natural lines of a Indigestion try Electric Bitters-Entire woman's figure. Yet the few who still adhere satisfaction guaranteed, or money re Light Road Harness, to the style of dress which has gone by the funded .- Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per



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Its Causes, Its Exciting Events and Its Results The Victims and the Leaders of the Great Upheaval, from Mirabeau to Bonaparte.

BEGIRT BY HIS FOES.

Louis XVI a Mere Puppet in the

AN IMPORTANT ERA-1790-1793.

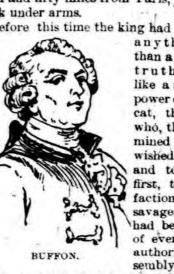
Girondists-Military Coalition Against France-Marat and Charlotte Corday-The King Practically a Prisoner for Months.

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

diers produced a sudden reaction in Paris. A mob marched Oct. 5, 1789, to the royal palwhich Lafayette could hardly restrain, compelled Louis XVI. the queen and their family to return, under its guidance, to the capital. there for months.

ENMESHED. Just a year from the capture of the Bastile he swore, in the presence of a mighty concourse, on the Champs de Mars, to carry out the constitution which the national assembly was drafting. He was continually subject to insult and outrage, and things swiftly grew | "When I had heard worse for the monarchy, of which only a of the murder of pale shadow remained. Necker, despairing of the murder of my beloved wife I and Mirabeau, who had lately been on the king's side, died, leaving the poor sovereign order to determine the nature of his position, tured an been prevented by the populace, he made up his mind to escape and summon to his standard, somewhere on the frontier, all his adberents and resist the tyranny of the multi-

A plan was formed to that end, and was put in execution June 20, with the assistance of the Marquis de Bouillé, an able general and most honorable gentleman. It would doubtless have succeeded but for the crass folly of Louis, who insisted on traveling in a special coach of his own, instead of a common carriage. The coach was observed, as was his person, which he imprudently dis- king's nominal powers steadily increased and played, and the whole party was stopped by the National Guards at Varennes, one hundred and fifty miles from Paris, and brought he had more than once narrowly escaped back under arms.



power of a gigantic cat, the rabble; who, though detersembly had months

previous abolished all feudal rights and prive retire to their barracks. They obeyed, but fear of foreign intervention, believing that ileges of rank, and promulgated their noted Rights of Men. They had voted that the tion, and the bulk of them ruthlessly maslegislative power of the state should be in- sacred. Divers infamous measures were XVI had no more chance for life with such trusted to a chamber of deputies to be chosen passed, and violence began to be practiced men than a lamb has with hungry wolves. biennially. They had conferred upon the king the right of a suspensive veto in its proceedings. Scarcity of money and food had to take the prescribed oath were hunted down predicted from the moment the mob closed augmented the popular excitement to a de- and thrown into prison. The Commune around the Bastile. The entire French Revgree of frenzy. The assembly had extended really disposed of life and property at their olution seems to have been a national the right of suffrage to nearly everybody; had ordered the confiscation of church property for the advantage of the state, and sanctioned the issue of assignats. This paper currency was to be redeemed by

the sale of the confiscated property of the church and the emigrants (emigrés). It retained a value of above 90 per cent. for two years, after which it began to decline. The original issue of 1,200,000,000 francs was increased to nearly 46,000,000,000, beside which many skillful counterfeits were manufactured abroad. Various severe laws were passed to fix prices and compel the community to accept assignate at their face value, but to no purpose. They fell, in 1795, to a discount of 82 per cent., and at last were redeemed by government drafts (mandats) at one-thirtieth of their nominal rate. They were in the end ly put to death. The newly chosen national It may be said that buyers can guard themretired by mandats, authorized by law, bear-

THE ENEMIES OF THE KING. exercised an extraordinary influence. They was instituted in May, 1789. On the removal old order of things began to be abolished. steps in to render such a precaution abortive, of the constitutent assembly from Versailles The French armies gained victories after a for he manufactures the berries the manufactures the berries the manufactures after a for he manufactures the berries the manufactures after a for he manufactures the berries the manufactures after a for he manufactures the berries the manufactures after a for he manufactures a to Paris, they met in the old convent of Do- series of mortifying defeats, and the Moun- in a manner so true to nature that they are minican Friars of St. James, or Jacobins, in taineers claimed the credit therefor, and thus difficult of detection. According to a Gerthe Rue St. Honoré. They admitted any augmented their pernicious influence. citizen presented by four members, and grew Among the Jacobins and Mountaineers try is carried on by certain firms in Cologne, rapidly in numbers, all who had political were men whose names are inseparable from where the artificial beans are made by maaspirations being eager for admission. Every the history of the Revolution, and whose chines devised for the purpose. The material political measure was discussed there before career is traced in blood. Marat, Billaud- of which they are compounded is burned introduction to the national assembly. As the cleverest speakers took part in the debates, and were anxious to win over the majority, it soon became the controlling agency introduction to the national assembly. As Varennes, Tallien, Camille, Desmoulins, Collot d'Herbois, Chaumette Fouquier-Tinville, Danton, St. Just, Couthon, Hébert, Anacharjority, it soon became the controlling agency is Clootz's Prussian baron), Barère, Carrier, whereas the true coffee berry will float in

its founders withdrew, and established the associations of horror. Society of 1789, inwhich comparative moderation prevailed. But this only rendered the Jacobins more furious. They pervaded the whole country, having at one time some 1,500 branch societies in all, the branches acting in accordance with the headquarters tion to heir ordinary means of correspondence, and thus reached the remotest corner phlet in English, "The Chains of Slavery." of the land. They were the leaders in most insurrectionary movements; they founded the dangerous Commune de Paris, and changed their title to the Friends of Liberty

Thenceforward they were paramount in physics. Not sucpolitics, controlling for a time the convention. The agitation against the king and the became a vetclamor for his execution, the upheaval that erinary surgeon to opportunity for the securing of such extinguished the Girondists, the truculeuce Count d'Artois, of the lowest classes (canaille) toward the subsequently middle classes (bourgeoisie), and the estabmiddle classes (bourgeoisie), and the establishment of the Terror were all due to the the Revolution Jacobins Robespierre was adebted to them opened, be underfor his great power, and his downfall insured theirs. They gradually lost their strength, of demagogue and CHARLOTTE CORDAY. action which swiftly increased until (Nov. 5 1734) they ceased as a body to exist.

The greater part of the army had adopted to raise troops on the frontiers intensified the wrath and hatred of the people. After the capture of Louis, the assembly assumed the executive power, and formally suspended the executive power, and formally suspended the obliged to conceal himself to avoid arrest. The report and fruit gardener, -Drake's Maga-

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hand, and which was known as the constitution of Sept. 3. Louis swore to defend this, and the assembly dissolved after voting to raise 100,000 men to defend the frontiers.

THE GIRONDISTS.

By this time, various circumstances had

contributed to throw the chief power into the

hands of the radicals. Of the 745 members

of the new body, most of them had been

elected by the clubs. They represented every

phase of democratic opinion, from the mag-

panimous republicanism of the leaders of the

party, later named the Gironde, to the de-

lists were so styled from the deputies of the

whom were Vergniaud, Brissot, Condorcet,

Mme. Roland, their beautiful and intrepid

Hands of Others.

The Jacobins Paramount in Politics-The

Saint-Etienne. They favored warmly the proclamation of the republic (September, 1792), but arrayed themselves stoutly against An unwise display of loyal enthusiasm on the part of the officers of the Versailles sol- ultra revolutionists, known as the Montagpards. Still, they were reluctantly compelled by the fierce assaults of the radicals to assent ace, and after the most brutal behavior, in part to the execution of Louis. They were accused of conspiring against the republic, and twenty-two of them were arrested, locked up in the Conciergerie, and beheaded. Fortunate to have escaped murder, they were glad to be allowed to occupy the Tuileries, inspirer, soon followed them to the scaffold, which was vigilantly guarded against their and her devoted escape; Louis remaining in effect a prisoner husband committed suicide near

> Rouen, where he had been in hiding for months. In his pocket was a paper protesting his honest purpose in all his acts and closing a world so stamed

They were a noble and heroic band. The assembly pronounced the emigrants guilty of high treason and the adverse ecclesiastics agitators. Louis vetoed both those measures, and thus intensified the bitter feeling against him.

APPROACHING THE END. Many of the European states had entered a coalition against France, and the king was forced to declare war against Austria. Then the long conflict of the surrounding monarchies began. The encroachments on the the rabble came more and more to the front. He was threatened with death, which, indeed, from the mob. The assembly, in which the Before this time the king had ceased to be violent party had gained the upper hand, anything more than a puppet. In even the form of law. Armed bands paraded truth, he seemed the streets and demanded that "the will of like a mouse in the people should be carried out," a phrase power of a gigantic betokening the anarchy that soon reigned. The extremists throughout the city formed themselves (Aug. 10) into an Insurrectionary Commune, which acted in harmony with the wished to play with Jacobins, and became the dominant power. and torture him They beat drums and rang the church bells first, to the satis- night after night, keeping the capital in a faction of their feverish tumult. They attacked the Tuilsavage hearts. He eries, a portion of the defenders who affilihad been deprived ated with the mob opening the gates. Louis of every vestige of was induced to take refuge in a meeting authority. The assembly had months resisted until he sent word that they should were afterward set upon without provoca- the anti-revolutionists would combine with

simply because it could be practiced with His arraignment for trial, Dec. 11, 1792. own despotic will.

The news of the advance of the Prussians cruel humanity may be than the fiercest of through Lorraine and their capture of Ver- wild beasts. dun drove the Parisians wild, and incited



alone were wanton- is not justifiable to call them by that name. convention usurped (Sept. 21) the place of the selves against such practices by purchasing the Jacobins and the most reckless of the agi- selves.

Robespierre, most of whom seemed to be mad | that liquid -Chambers' Journal. The club grew so radical and violent that for humanity, can scarcely be named without

ARAT AND CORDAY. lished about that time a revolutionary pam-Some years later he removed to Paris, and

works designed to overthrow the accepted theories of

took the character unable to contend against the passionate re- played it well. He gained remarkable infinence over the lower orders in spite of his small stature and balf ludicrous, half tragical expression of face. Two months after the the popular cause, and the efforts of the no- capture of the Bastile he issued his fincenbles who had fled the country (the emigres) diary journal. The Friend of the People, prothe national assembly ought to be beheaded. he repelled most of the radicals, and was making, and is a skillful draughteman, sur-His fanaticism grew with his success. His sine

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journal declared the French generals and armies incapable, and demanded the heads of In spite of his ravings he was almost wor-

shined by the Parisians. He was the principal agent in causing the destruction of the Girondists, and with Danton and Robespierre formed a triumvirate which for a while ruled France by terror. As disease preyed upor him, he appeared to grow more savage. He was very near his end when Charlotte Corday, a pure and lovely woman, assassinated him in what she thought to be the interest of her country, hoping thereby to stop the She was a republican, and cherished the

structive and rabid extremists. The Gironloftiest ideas of patriotism. Her lover, a department of Gironde, considered by the young cavalry officer, had been killed by a party as its leader, the most prominent of mob at Caen, where she lived in a convent with her sister. She dedicated herself to re-Louvet, Petion, Barbaroux, Lanjuinais and venge upon those whom she believed had prompted the murder. She sympathized deeply, too, with the Girondists, especially with Barbaroux, whom she personally knew. She detested Marat, and decided to slay him rather than Robespierre, because he had declared in his Friend of the People that the revolution could not be secure until 200,000 more of its enemies had been guillotined. She gained an interview with him by pretending to be acquainted with the plots of the Girondists at Caen. He occupied a dismal house in the Rue des Cordelières, and was taking a bath in the evening when she entered, the knife, bought in the Palais Royal, concealed in her bosom, He listened eagerly to her fictitious account

of the Girondists, and after taking their names said grimly, "Within a week they will all go the scaffold." .. Then she plunged the knife into his heart. A loud cry, and he fell back a corpse. She gloried in her deed and went calm and fearless to the block. She had killed one man, she said, to save tens of thousands. Her beauty and her courage moved even the savage throng that witnessed her execution. A young German deputy from Mainz (Adam Lux) pronounced her with monstrous crime." The other Girondist greater than Brutus, and wrote a pamphlet, without a single powerful friend. Seeing with monstrous crime. The other Girondist urging that a statue with such an inscription chiefs escaped from Paris and tried to effect urging that a statue with such an inscription Interest is credited to depositors on the Interest is credited to the Interest is cred ments. They were in the end nearly all cap- he was beheaded, and he died rejoicing. Andrá Chénier the poet who paid a rapturon tribute to her self sacrifice, and who openly opposed the terrorists, shared her fate within

Netwithstanding his bloodthirstiness, Marat, like Couthon, St. Just, Fouquier-Tinville, Robespierre, and other revolutionary leaders, was horribly sincere-what might be named a moral monster by conviction. He remained painfully poor from first to last; his superlative vanity never inducing him to take a franc he had not honestly earned.



He and his associate desperadoes justified impunity. The ecclesiastics who had refused and its inevitable result might have been madness that proved how infinitely more

> Manufactured Coffee Bean. We have recently learned from the chaninto the prisons cellor of the exchequer that the consumption where the priests of coffee in this country is gradually falling and other suspected off, and although he attributes this to the persons were con- rivalry of cocoa, there is clearly another reafined, and began son which it is not difficult to discover. Few the butcheries persons, we venture to say, know what genuknown as the Sep- ine coffee is like, and what a delicious and tember massacres, healthful beverage it constitutes. It is most-As many as 1,400 or ly sold mixed with chicory, and, it is said, 1,500 of the unfor- other things cheaper than chicory, and such tunates in Paris coffee mixtures contain so little coffee that it

legislative assembly, and was controlled by the berry whole and grinding it for them tators. These, named the Montagnards (moun- This is commonly done in well ordered taineers), from occupying the elevated seats, households; but the great majority of coffee At this period, and long after, the Jacobins greatly exceeded the Girondists, the more drinkers will not take the trouble to do so, conservative element. France was proclaimed or are often so situated that they are unable were the members of a powerful club which a republic Sept. 25, and all the relics of the to do so. But even here the fraudhlent trader man chemical journal, this nefarious indus-

English Royalty's Expenditures. The royal family of England, exclusive of the queen herself, has cost the British tax Jean Paul Marat was a Swiss, born near . payers nearly \$25,000,000 in hard cash during Neufchâtel, and educated as a physician. He the last twenty years. This does not include went abroad, and at 30 earned his livelihood the cost of palaces and other similar expendiin Paris. They published a journal in addi- at Edinburgh as a private tutor. He published a journal in addithe money has been paid to members of the royal family in order to enable them to form congenial matrimonial alliances and live comfortably in idleness. The king of the-Belgians and the king of Hanover, for instance, have received an average of \$5,000, 000 apiece. The Cambridge branch of the family have got away with \$4,500,000, and Prince Albert managed to spend alone almost \$4,000,000. The direct offspring of Victoris and Albert have not been unduly economical in spending the people's money, either. The Empress Prederick has received almost \$1.500,000; that useful person, the Prince of Wales, has spent \$12,250,000; Princess Alice, \$640,000; the Duke of Edinburgh; \$2,000,000; Princess Christian, \$780,000; Princess Louise, \$630,000; the Duke of Connaught, \$1,675,000, and the Duke of Albany, \$740,000. -Philadelphia Record.

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